





Choosing Where You Live

A Consumer Self Help Guide to the U.S. and U.S. Territories:

This guide, prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), offers publicly available information sources and guidelines for consumers to use when evaluating different geographic areas. EPA seeks to make this information available in order to aid consumers in choosing the most appropriate environments for them to work, live, and play safely.

Introduction

Information about how to best use this guide.

Master Checklist

Questions to help consumers evaluate environmental concerns when deciding where to live.

Data Sources

Publicly available publications and Internet resources specific to environmental issues.

National, Regional, and Local Air Quality Offices

A collection of links to various Air Quality Agencies Web sites.

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Volume 2, Issue 8.2 May 2001

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"...to protect human health and to safeguard the natural environment..."

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"The President is determined to meet America's energy needs while accelerating our efforts to protect the environment and public health."--- Administrator Whitman commenting on the President's National Energy Policy, May 17, 2001

Headlines

EPA Directives in the President's National Energy Policy

EPA will be a major contributor both to solving America's energy crisis and to accelerating the protection of the natural environment by using technology, market-based incentives and building partnerships across traditional boundaries.

EPA Scientists Develop Technology to Detect Dangerous

Two EPA scientists have developed an innovative way to detect dangerous molds much faster and with more accuracy. Exposure to molds has the potential for causing many health problems.





Other Stories

Agreement With Petroleum Refiner Will Reduce Air **Pollution in Seven States**

An agreement with Marathon Ashland Petroleum LLC that is expected to reduce air emissions by more than 23,000 tons per year from seven petroleum refineries. The settlement is part of EPA's national effort to reduce harmful air pollution released from refineries.

Integrated Pest Management Saves Money, Improves Environment, Protects Health

Integrated pest management is a way to curb damage by insects and other pests that causes the least possible harm to people, property and the environment.

EPA Hotline Offers Pesticide Help

Frank Davido is an EPA pesticide incident response officer. He answers pesticide questions on the toll-free National Pesticide Telecommunications Hotline.

EPA Headquarters Press Releases

Local Stories

Click on a region for more local news stories

Announcements

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Features

Administrator Christie Whitman Biography

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Education Matters Pesticides and National Strategies for Health **Care Providers**

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Consumer News Environmentally Friendly Gardening

Public Participation Pesticide Safety Transit Ad Campaign



Region 1 - Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Region 2 - New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Region 3 - Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia.

Region 4 - Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi,

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

Region 5 - Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Region 6 - Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Region 7 - Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska.

Region 8 - Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming.

Region 9 - Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, and Pacific Islands and Tribal Nations subject to US law.

Region 10 - Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington.

ORD - Office of Research and Development.

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URL: http://www.epa.gov/epahome/index.html
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EPA Server Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20460 National Pesticide
Telecommunications
Network

Environmental IQ
Do You Know How to
Protect Your Child
When Using
Pesticides?

Text Version



AMTIC

ATW

Text Version

SEPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Office of Air Quality OAQPS
Planning & Standards

EPA's Premier Technical Web site for Air Pollution Information



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NEW ACTIONS

AIRS Guidance Information

Air Quality Monitoring

Air Toxics Web site

CATC/RBLC Prevention and Control Technologies

CHIEF Inventories and Emission Factors

CICA U.S. - Mexico Information Center

ECAS Economic Analysis

EMC Emission Test Methods and Information

FACA Advisory Committee for Ozone and PM

GEI Geographical/Ecosystems Initiatives

NELAC Lab Accreditation
Performance Standards

NSR New Source Review Permitting

OAR P&G

OAR Rules, Policy and Guidance

RTO Ozone and NOx Transport

SBAP Small Business
Assistance Activities

SCRAM Air Quality Models

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echnology Transfer Network





A Consumer Self Help Guide to the U.S. and U.S. Territories Introduction

This guide addresses the environmental concerns of air quality, water quality, waste management and others, that affect the physical and psychological health of a person. Our physical and psychological health can be affected by our surroundings. These surroundings include water, air, soil, noise, traffic congestion, climate, and population density. These are some of the factors that need to be taken into consideration when determining where to live.

While environmental hazards are of concern to each of us, we may view potential threats from our environments differently. The ability to sense and avoid harmful conditions is necessary, not only to improve our quality of life, but often for survival. Choices we make, relative to living in today's environments, are based on how we think about and respond to situations (environments) that pose risks to us. Public health officials define risk as a probability that a substance or situation will produce harmful effects under specified conditions over time. For example, the heart patient living in a highly congested or industrial area with dense smog or particulate matter, is potentially at increased risk.

This guide, prepared by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), offers publicly available information sources and guidelines for consumers to use when evaluating different geographic areas. EPA seeks to make this information available in order to aid consumers in choosing the most appropriate environments for them to work, live, and play safely.

How to Use This Guide

This public guidebook is for you to use when evaluating environmental concerns, either where you are presently living, or where you are considering relocating. EPA has provided a checklist of items which may be of concern to the public. This guide consists of two parts:

- 1. A Checklist (noting environmental concerns expressed by the public when considering how an area may affect their health and safety); and
- 2. Data Sources (a listing publicly available information and resources).

First, look at the list of concerns and check those which you want to know more about. Second, review and consider the questions under the section that are of interest to you. Third, note the phone numbers, hotline numbers, web sites, and sections where you can look for more information. The information resources are located in the back of the guide. You may wish to call a local state environmental office listed in the back of the guide for more information on a particular topic.

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A Consumer Self Help Guide to the U.S. and U.S. Territories Master Checklist

- 1. Weather and Climate and Surroundings
- 2. Population and Auto Congestion
- 3. Water Quality
- 4. Industrial Land Uses (Manufacturing Processes)
- 5. <u>Agricultural Land Uses (Pesticides, Herbicides, Fertilizers, Livestock)</u>
- 6. Wetlands
- 7. Major Pollutants and Nonattainment Areas
- 8. Odor Sources (Industrial and Agricultural)
- 9. Trash and Hazardous Waste Incineration
- 10. Solid Waste Disposal Landfills
- 11. Superfund and Brownfields Sites
- 12. Other Health and Environment Concerns
 (Lead, Radon, Electromagnetic Fields, Noise, Wood Smoke)

Disclaimer: Mention of trade names, products, or services does not convey, and should not be interpreted as conveying, official EPA approval, endorsement, or recommendation.

1--Weather and Climate and Surroundings

How will the general seasonal or climate conditions affect your family?

Are there grass or grain fields close to your new residence?

Do you have allergies to grain, grass, or woodlands that may surround your home?

Does the area have earthquakes? tornadoes? hurricanes? floods?

Return to Checklist

2--Population and Auto Congestion

How many people live in the area?

How much auto traffic and congestion do you see? slight? extreme?

Do you see smoke plumes from the diesel exhaust of buses and trucks?

Are there concrete walls or noise barriers lining major highways?

Return to Checklist

3--Water Quality

Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (800) 426-4791

What is the source of drinking water in your area or neighborhood?

What is the quality of the drinking water in the area?

Does the water have an odor?

Is the water in the area known to be "hard" water?

Are there any known contaminated rivers? lakes? beaches?

What is the condition of the local watershed?

Return to Checklist

4--Industrial Land Uses (Manufacturing Processes)

What types of industrial facilities or manufacturing plants are located in the area?

Are there paper or pulp manufacturing plants? dye? rubber? chemical manufacturing?

What are the reputations of the companies that operate those facilities?

Is there a history of chemical spills, fires, or negligent acts?

Do their manufacturing processes contaminate the air or water?

What is the prevailing wind direction?

Return to Checklist

5--Agricultural Land Uses (Pesticides, Herbicides, Fertilizers, Livestock)

Are farm lands close to your future home or land site?

What type of farming occurs on the land?

Air Toxics Website - Choosing Where You Live: Master Checklist

Are pesticides, herbicides, or fertilizers used? What types?

Is there livestock on the farm? What water sources do the livestock use?

Are there grass or grain fields close to your future home or land site that are burned on a seasonal basis? (May create soot, a possible respiratory concern.)

Are there woodlands and grasslands near your new neighborhood?

Is there a history of disease or illness that stems from inhabitants of these environments, for example, Lyme disease?

What is the prevailing wind direction?

Return to Checklist

6--Wetlands

Wetlands Protection Hotline: (800) 832-7828

Are there wetlands or marshes near your future residence?

Is there a history of wild animal or insect problems around the wetlands area?

Is there a history of disease or illness that stems from those wetland inhabitants?

Return to Checklist

7--Major Pollutants and Nonattainment Areas

Acid Rain Hotline: (202) 233-9620

Stratospheric Ozone Hotline: (800) 296-1996

National Air Pollutant Emission Trends, 1970-1997: (919) 541-5285

National Air Quality and Emissions Trends, 1997: (919) 541-5558

Nonattainment areas for six main pollutant concerns were established under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA). *Nonattainment* areas are those that do not meet the standards set forth by EPA for healthy air. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are used to measure the air quality for these six pollutants:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- lead (PB)
- nitrogen dioxide (NO2)
- ozone (O3)
- particulate matter (PM10)
- sulfur dioxide (SO2)

Have you checked to see if the levels for these pollutants meet the standards in the area where you now live or where you plan to move?

Have you checked sources to see if health advisories are issued during a 2- to 3-month period for these pollutants?

Have you compared it with other areas or geographic locations in the United States?

Can you see smog or a brown sky in areas where you plan to move?

Return to Checklist

8--Odor Sources (Industrial and Agricultural)

Industrial and processing plants are often odor sources.

Are there any of the following types of plants in the area:

Paper or pulp mills?

Sulfur (rotten egg smell) or other chemical plants?

Breweries?

Photochemical plants?

Waste treatment plants?

Smelters?

Coal?

Livestock-raising or livestock-rendering plants?

Have you checked the proximity of farmland, livestock and fertilized fields in relation to the prevailing winds?

Will these conditions affect your family's health?

Are there family members who are more "at risk" for respiratory problems?

Do family members already have health problems, such as asthma or allergies, that may become worse by living in this area?

Return to Checklist

9--Trash and Hazardous Waste Incineration

How is trash removed in the city or town where you live or plan to live?

How is it processed?

Are there hazardous waste incinerators located in the area?

Is there a history of trash disposal problems in the area?

Is open trash burning or leaf burning allowed?

What is the prevailing wind direction?

Return to Checklist

10--Solid Waste Disposal Landfills

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) Hotline RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)/UST Hotline (800) 424-9346, (703) 412-9810

Are there active landfills in the neighborhood?

Air Toxics Website - Choosing Where You Live: Master Checklist

Are there closed landfills in your neighborhood and if so, who monitors them?

What is the condition of the site?

Does it affect the watershed? Local lakes or rivers?

What is the prevailing wind direction?

Return to Checklist

11--Superfund and Brownfields Sites

Superfund Hotline: (800) 424-9346

Superfund sites are those sites that are defined as having chemicals possibly harmful to human health and for which there are laws for cleanup.

Are there Superfund sites near your current or future home?

If so, have remedies for their cleanup been implemented?

Have you checked with local governments to get information on the land or land site?

How is the former site used?

Brownfields are those areas defined by EPA as abandoned pieces of land, often in inner city areas, that are lightly contaminated from prior industrial use and that do not pose a serious public health risk to the community.

Is there a treated brownfield site in your neighborhood or future homesite area?

If so, who monitors the site? State or Federal government authorities?

How is the former site used?

Return to Checklist

12--Other Health and Environment Concerns

Lead

National Lead Information Center Hotline: (800) LEAD-FYI National Lead Information Clearinghouse: (800) 424-LEAD

Is there a history of lead in drinking water from lead pipes, lead soldered pipes, or brass fittings with lead?

Is there a history of lead in paint or soil?

Are there nearby buildings with lead-based paint?

Radon

National Radon Hotline: (800) SOS-RADON

Have unsafe levels of radon been found in the homes? soil? or water supply of your present neighborhood?

Have unsafe levels of radon been found in the homes, soil, or water supply where you plan to move?

Electromagnetic Fields

Air Toxics Website - Choosing Where You Live: Master Checklist

Electromagnetic Field (EMF) Infoline: (800) EMF-2383

Have you seen high-voltage power lines near your home or your future home?

Have you noted radio towers near your home or your future home?

Noise

Are there noise barriers or concrete walls lining major highways?

Are there local ordinances regulating noise?

Are there manufacturing or agricultural businesses close by?

Is your home or future home close to an airport?

If so, where is your home in relation to the airport flight pattern?

Wood Smoke

Is wood a primary fuel source in the area you now live or where you plan to move? If homes in your neighborhood have fireplaces, do your neighbors regularly use them?

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Choosing Where You Live

A Consumer Self Help Guide to the U.S. and U.S. Territories Data Sources

Listed below are a variety of data sources to help you learn more about the issues discussed with this guide. The Internet World Wide Web sites listed are correct as of March 31, 1997. Users should note that the Internet is constantly changing and that sites and site addresses may change as well.

- 1. Weather and Climate and Surroundings
- 2. Population and Auto Congestion
- 3. Water Quality
- 4. Industrial Land Uses (Manufacturing Processes)
- 5. <u>Agricultural Land Uses (Pesticides, Herbicides, Fertilizers, Livestock)</u>
- 6. Wetlands
- 7. Major Pollutants and Nonattainment Areas
- 8. Odor Sources (Industrial and Agricultural)
- 9. Trash and Hazardous Waste Incineration
- 10. Solid Waste Disposal Landfills

11. Superfund and Brownfields Sites

12. Other Health and Environment Concerns

DISCLAIMER: Many links on this page are pointers to other hosts and locations in the Internet. This information is provided as a service, however the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not endorse, approve or otherwise support these sites.

1 Weather and Climate and Surroundings

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Weather Service

The National Weather Service provides weather data through its home page.

Web site: http://www.nws.noaa.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Center for Environmental Statistics

The EPA Center for Environmental Statistics contains environmental data for individual U.S. states on a broad range of topics, including weather.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/ces

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, The United States Historical Climatology Network

The U.S. Historical Climatology Network (USHCN) is a moderate-sized data set of monthly average maximum, minimum, and mean temperature and total monthly precipitation developed to assist in the detection of regional climate change. The USHCN is composed of 1221 stations from the U.S. Cooperative Observing Network within the 48 contiguous states. An additional set containing 46 stations for Alaska is also available. The period of record varies for each station but generally includes the period 1900-1995. Data are available as raw (no adjustments), TOB (time-of-observation adjustments), adjusted (all adjustments except urban heat adjustments), and urban (all adjustments including urban heat adjustments). Currently, USHCN data are available on the Web through the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) home page.

Web site: http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov

Earthquakes, Tornadoes, Hurricanes, and Floods

Executive Office of the President, Council on Environmental Quality. *Environmental Trends*, 143-147. Washington, D.C., 1989

This publication provides explanations and summaries of natural phenomena. Although the western states are generally associated with the occurrence of earthquakes, most of the United States is at some risk. A map of the United States projects the degree of damage expected if an earthquake occurs. Tornadoes are most likely to occur in the center of the country, although a substantial portion of the United States is at some risk. A map of the United States

illustrates historical data of the occurrence of tornadoes during a 10-year period. Generally, hurricanes form in the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Atlantic Ocean between the months of June and October. The Gulf and Atlantic coasts are at risk of hurricanes entering their coastal zones. A map of this region illustrates the probability of hurricane occurrence in any year within a 50-mile segment of coastline.

Approximately six percent of the land area of the contiguous United States is susceptible to stream flooding. Additionally, low-lying areas of the Nation's coastline are also susceptible to flooding from coastal storms and floods. Development of floodplains and changes in land use affect the magnitude of floods. Flood-control projects may create a sense of security and may handle most occurrences; however, complete protection from floods is never achieved. Flooding waters may overtop or break levees and may exceed upstream reservoir capacity. Flooded structures that are improperly cleaned after waters subside can encourage the growth of mold and mildew that affect indoor air quality.

FEMA Map Service Center Flood Data **EXITER**

Flood data for almost 900 counties across the U.S. is available on the <u>Federal Emergency</u> <u>Management Agency (FEMA)</u> Map Service Center (MSC) Web site. These data will be available in a variety of formats for use with desktop mapping and geographic information systems. The digital Flood Data are provided through the Internet and on CD-ROM as part of MSC's distribution and customer support services.

Web site: http://www.fema.gov/home/MSC/

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2 Population and Auto Congestion

U.S. Census Bureau EXITERA

On its home page, the U.S. Census Bureau provides population statistics for the World, the United States, U.S. states and territories, and counties within the U.S.

Web site: http://www.census.gov

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards,

National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1997, December 1998 (EPA 454/R-98-016)

A graph located on page nine illustrates U.S. population growth from 1977 to 1997.

According to the *Trends Report*, air quality has improved over the last 10 years. The *Trends Report* includes information on nonattainment, with a list of cities designated as nonattainment areas (<u>Table 4-3</u>). There are 30 cities classified as nonattainment areas for CO. <u>figure 4-1</u> graphically represent areas within the United States designated as nonattainment for CO and other criteria pollutants. <u>State Environmental Offices</u>

Many states have Internet home pages that provide links to World Wide Web sites, including state air pollution agencies.

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3 Water Quality

Leadership Directories, Inc., State Yellow Book, published quarterly. Available at many public libraries, this book provides detailed information on every state, including the addresses and telephone numbers of environmental offices.

Consumers Union of U.S., Inc. "Beaches," *Consumer Reports*, August 1996 This report reviews U.S. beaches and provides information on beach monitoring, the consequences of pollution, and advice on keeping up with beach conditions. The report includes information on nonprofit organizations that are trying to improve beach water monitoring and safety, and state and local sources for identifying current conditions.

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4 Industrial Land Uses (Manufacturing Processes)

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI)

The Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) is a database of information about releases and transfers of toxic chemicals from manufacturing facilities. TRI data are reported to EPA on an annual basis by individual facilities meeting certain criteria. Reporting sectors include the chemical industry, hazardous waste treatment facilities, the mining industry, petroleum refineries, and the paper mill industry. An annual national "data release," or summary, of TRI data are available from the TRI Hotline (800-535-0202). TRI data are available online through the National Library of Medicine's literature search site, Internet Grateful Med. EPA provides TRI-US (TRI User Services) with a 2-3 week turnaround on information requests (202-260-1531). TRI data is also available for purchase through National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The TRI Databases (located at the Right-to-Know Network Web site) offers an Area TRI Report, Facility TRI Report, Industry TRI Report, Parent TRI Report, and Offsite Transfer TRI Report. Internet Grateful Med offers assisted searching in MEDLINE and other online databases of the U.S. National Library of Medicine. MEDSCAPE also offers free access to MEDLINE.

Internet Grateful Med Web site

TRI Databases EXITERA

(located at the <u>Right-to-Know Network Web site</u>)

The Toxic Release Inventory User Support Service (TRI-US)

http://igm.nlm.nih.gov

http://www.rtk.net

RTK Net Databases EXITER

The Right to Know Web site contains links to several relevant environmental databases, including the ARIP (EPA Accidental Release Information Program), Census Data by Zip Code, CERCLIS, CUS (EPA TSCA Inventory of Chemical Production Database), FINDS (EPA Facility Index System), NPL (Superfund National Priority List), RCRIS (Hazardous Waste Permits), TRI, USGS Water Use Database, and others.

Web site: http://www.rtk.net/rtkdata.html

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5 Agricultural Land Uses (Pesticides, Herbicides, Fertilizers, Livestock)

National Pesticide Telecommunications Network

Oregon State University, Department of Agricultural Chemistry, National Pesticide Telecommunications Network (NPTN), is a cooperative effort with EPA.

NPTN is a national service accessible at 800-858-7378 (general public) or 800-858-7377 (medical and government personnel). NPTN provides a variety of information on all pesticides.

Web site: http://ace.ace.orst.edu/info/nptn/nptn.html

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6 Wetlands

Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds

EPA's Office of Wetlands, Oceans and Watersheds (OWOW) integrates the protection and management of our Nation's watersheds, coastal and marine waters, and wetlands. OWOW combines the Agency's responsibilities for abating nonpoint source pollution; restoring and protecting wetlands, lakes, rivers, coastal and marine environments; and providing leadership for surface water monitoring and water quality assessment activities.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/

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7 Major Pollutants and Nonattainment Areas

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards.

National Air Quality and Emissions Trends Report, 1995, October 1996 (EPA 454/R-96-005)

<u>Chapter 5</u> (PDF file) of the *Trends Report* includes information on nonattainment. U.S. maps offer graphical representation of air quality concentrations for carbon monoxide (CO), lead (Pb), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), ozone (O3), particulate matter (PM-10), and sulfur dioxide (SO2) (<u>Figure 5-1</u>) and O3 nonattainment areas by degree of severity (<u>Figure 5-2</u>). <u>Appendix Table A-15</u> (PDF file) lists cities designated as nonattainment areas for CO, Pb, NO2, O3, PM-10, and SO2.

STAPPA and ALAPCO EXITER

The State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators (STAPPA) and the Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (ALAPCO) are the two national associations representing air pollution control agencies in the 54 states and territories and over 150 major metropolitan areas across the United States. STAPPA and ALAPCO's member directories, along with a directory of state and local organizations, are available on its Web site.

Phone: (202) 624-7864 Fax: (202) 624-7863

Web site: http://www.4cleanair.org

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air and Radiation, The Plain English Guide to the Clean Air Act, April 1993 (EPA 400-K-93-001)
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards,

Brochure on National Air Quality: Status and Trends, October 1996 (EPA-454/F-96-008)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards,

, February 1994 (EPA 451/K-94-001)

The Livable Cities Almanac; Marlin, John Tepper; Harperperennial Library, 1992

State Environmental Offices

Many states have Internet home pages that provide links to World Wide Web sites, including state air pollution agencies.

Leadership Directories, Inc., State Yellow Book, published quarterly.

Available at many public libraries, this book provides detailed information on every State, including the addresses and telephone numbers of environmental offices.

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8 Odor Sources (Industrial and Agricultural)

U.S. EPA Air Risk Information Support Center, Reference Guide to Odor Thresholds for Hazardous Air Pollutants Listed in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (EPA600/R-92/047) March 1992

This report consists of three sections. Section 1 is an introductory discussion of basic concepts related to olfactory function and the measurement of odor thresholds. Section 1 also describes the criteria that are used to evaluate and determine the acceptability of published odor threshold values. Section 2 contains the tabulated results of a literature search and critical review of published odor threshold values for the chemicals listed as hazardous air pollutants in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 at the time of passage. Each odor threshold value is evaluated according to the criteria discussed in Section 1 and a geometric mean of the acceptable values is provided as the best estimate of the odor threshold. Section 3 lists the references used in preparation of this report.

"Options for Managing Odor," James L. Walsh, Industrial Waste Water,

May/June 1996

An article that discusses the evolving issues related to the characterization and control of industrial odors.

Literature Review on Nature & Control of Odors, An Executive Summary

A review of the literature on the nature and control of odors from pork production facilities. Prepared by J. Ronald Miner Bioresource Engineering Department, Oregon State University, Corvalllis, OR.

Web site:

http://www.nppc.org/PROD/EnvironmentalSection/odorlitreviewmain.html

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9 Trash and Hazardous Waste Incineration

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, The Municipal Solid Waste Factbook, Version 3.0

The Municipal Solid Waste Factbook is an electronic reference manual containing over 250 screens of information about household waste management practices. Tables charts and maps display facts and figures about source reduction, recycling, land disposal, and combustion of

MSW. Other tables contain information about the generation rates and composition of waste. The Factbook contains complete inventories of incinerators (150) and large landfills (350). The Factbook is available for download from EPA's Office of Solid Waste (OSWER) Home Page.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/factbook.htm

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10 Solid Waste Disposal Landfills

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, The Municipal Solid Waste Factbook, Version 3.0

The Municipal Solid Waste Factbook is an electronic reference manual containing over 250 screens of information about household waste management practices. Tables charts and maps display facts and figures about source reduction, recycling, land disposal, and combustion of MSW. Other tables contain information about the generation rates and composition of waste. The Factbook contains complete inventories of incinerators (150) and large landfills (350). The Factbook is available for download from EPA's Office of Solid Waste (OSWER) home page.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/factbook.htm

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency <u>List of Municipal Solid Waste</u> <u>Landfills</u>

This list of municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) is the third in a series developed by EPA's Office of Solid Waste. Prior to the 1995 list, EPA published lists in 1986 and 1992. The 1995 list is compiled from individual records that were collected from states and U.S. territories. The quality of the information varies, but is believed to be the best available at the time it was requested. Section Three lists active MSWLFs. The list is available for download as an ASCII or WordPerfect file from EPA's Office of Solid Waste (OSWER) home page.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/non-hw/muncpl/landfill.htm

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11 Superfund and Brownfields Sites

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, <u>Brownfields Initiative</u>

EPA's Brownfields initiative is designed to promote the redevelopment of industrial and commercial property that are likely not to be addressed under CERCLA (Superfund). Information and data on brownfields are available on the Brownfields home page.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/brownfields

CERCLA Information System (CERCLIS) **EXITER**

The CERCLIS database contains information about all potential Superfund sites, as well as "Proposed" and "Final" sites that have been listed on the NPL. The CERCLIS database contains records for about 38,000 sites.

Web site: http://rtk.net

National Priority List (NPL) Sites

The Superfund NPL Sites database is a list of all contaminated waste sites on the Superfund NPL. There are currently about 1,200 sites on this list. Only sites whose status is "Proposed" or "Final" are listed. Many more "Potential" sites are not listed.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/superfund/oerr/ini_pro/npl_hrs.htm

Removal from National Priority List (NPL) Sites

When a site is remediated and removed from the NPL, an announcement appears in the Federal Register. The Federal Register and other Federal government information are available online via GPO Access.

Web site: http://www.access.gpo.gov/su_docs/aces/aaces001.html

CERCLIS

The CERCLIS Archive database contains information on sites that have been removed from the CERCLIS inventory. Sites removed from CERCLIS are freed from the stigma of potential Superfund action, thereby clearing impediments to their redevelopment. EPA has removed approximately 25,000 properties from the CERCLIS list. EPA provides online access to CERCLIS.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/cerclis/cerclis_overview.html

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12 Other Health and Environment Concerns

Lead

The National Lead Information Center (NLIC)

The National Lead Information Center Hotline (800-LEADFYI) and Clearinghouse (800-424-LEAD) provide the general public and professionals with information about lead poisoning and prevention.

Healthy Homes, Healthy Kids: Protecting Your Children from Everyday Environmental Hazards; Shoemaker, Joyce M., et. al.; Island Press; 1991.

EPA recommends this publication for families concerned with their home environment.

County and Local Public Health Departments

Many local health departments maintain report records of lead and other toxic substances found in soil and water.

Radon

Millions of homes and buildings contain unsafe levels of radon gas. EPA's efforts are directed at locating the homes with unsafe levels of radon gas and encouraging remediation of them, since prolonged exposure to radon can cause lung cancer.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/iaq/radon/index.html

The National Radon Hotline (800-SOS-RADON) and Helpline (800-55-RADON) provide general information and respond to consumer questions about Radon.

Electric and Magnetic Fields

The EMF Infoline (800-EMF-2383) was established to respond to public inquiries for information on Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF) related to both Extremely Low Frequency (ELF) fields produced in the generation, distribution, and the use of electricity and radio frequency (RF) fields from sources such as broadcast and communication technologies and radars.

Web site: http://www.epa.gov/

Noise

The Noise Pollution Clearinghouse is a national non-profit organization that seeks to raise awareness about noise pollution; create, collect, and distribute information and resources regarding noise pollution; strengthen laws and governmental efforts to control noise pollution; establish networks among environmental, professional, medical, governmental, and activist groups working on noise pollution issues; and assist activists working against noise pollution.

Web site: http://www.nonoise.org/

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Partners - Working Together for Clean Air

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Protecting the environment and the quality of the air we breathe is a task far too large for the U.S. EPA's Office of Air and Radiation alone. Clean air is a national goal which requires the cooperation and efforts of many individuals, agencies, organizations, industries and academic entities -- none of whom will usually agree on all sides of a subject.



Beyond the U.S. EPA, each State has a department of natural resources, environment, or health which deals with air pollution issues in their area. In addition, some counties have their own air pollution agencies which focus on problems at the local government level.

By working together as partners with common goals, federal, state and local agencies can help each other in attaining and preserving clean air in the United States. Listed below are World Wide Web sites for other agencies -- Federal, State, and Local -with air pollution-specific programs and services.

NOTE: Most links on this page are pointers to other hosts and locations in the Internet. This information is provided as a service; however the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency does not endorse, approve or otherwise support these sites.

Federal, State, Local, Tribal and Other Websites



Federal Agencies

Air Enforcement Division (OECA Office of Regulatory Enforcement)

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Department of Energy EXITEPA
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Energy Fitness Program (X) TEPA

Office of Environmental Management [EXIT EPA]

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Network

U.S. Geological Survey Environmental Affairs Program EXITERA

Department of Transportation EXITERA

Federal Highway Association Air Quality Program EXITERA

Fish and Wildlife Service: Air Quality Branch

Idaho National Engineering & Environmental Laboratory

National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) EXITERA

National Institute of Standards and Technology EXITERA

National Park Service EXITERA

National Park Service: Air Resources Division

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

EPA Regional Agencies

EPA Region 1

EPA Region 2 Air Program

EPA Region 3 Air Program

EPA Region 4 Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division

EPA Region 5 Air and Radiation Division

EPA Region 6 Air Program

EPA Region 7 AIR Programs

EPA Region 8

EPA Region 9 Air Programs

EPA Region 10 Office of Air Quality

State Agencies

Alaska EXIT EPA	Kentucky EXITERA	Ohio EXITERA
Alabama EXITERA	Louisiana EXIT EPA	Oklahoma EXITERA
California EXITEPA	Maine DEP EXITERA	Pennsylvania EXITERA
Colorado EXITEPA	Maine Radiation EXITER	Rhode Island EXITEPA
Connecticut EXITERA	Maryland EXIT EPA	South Dakota EXITERA
Delaware EXITEPA	Massachusetts EXITERA	Tennessee EXIT EPA
District of Columbia	Michigan EXITERA	Texas EXITERA
EXIT EPA	Minnesota EXITERA	Utah EXIT EPA
Florida EXITERA	Missouri EXITER	Vermont EXITEPA
Georgia EXITERA	New Hampshire EXITERA	Virginia EXITERA
Hawaii EXIT EPA	New Jersey EXITER	Washington EXITERA
Idaho EXITERA	New York EXITERA	West Virginia EXITERA
Illinois EXITERA	North Carolina EXITER	Wisconsin EXITER
Indiana EXITEE	North Dakota EXIT EFA	Wyoming EXITER
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Kansas EXIT EPA		

Also see STAPPA/ALAPCO's <u>STAPPA Members</u> Web page for additional state-specific information.

Local and Other Agencies

National Environmental Respiratory Center [XITEPA]

Florida Center for Public Management EXITERA

Huntsville Alabama Division of Natural Resources and Environmental Management

Miami Valley (OH) Regional Air Pollution Control Agency

Hamilton County OH Department of Environmental Services EXITERA

San Diego County (CA) Air Pollution Control District EXITERA

San Francisco Bay Area Air Quality District

San Luis Obispo County (CA) Air Pollution Control District EXITERA

South Coast (CA) Air Quality Management District EXITERA

St. Louis Air Pollution Control Division EXITEPA

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County EXITERA

Feather River Air Quality Management District (Marysville, CA)

San Diego County Air Pollution Control District (San Diego, CA)

South Coast Air Quality Management District (Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside and San Bernardino Counties, CA)

Regional Air Quality Council (Denver, CO) EXITERA

Linn County Health Department -- Air Quality Division (Cedar Rapids, IA) EXITERA

Department of Air Quality Wyandotte County Health Department (Kansas City, KS)

Air Pollution Control District of Jefferson County (Louisville, KY)

Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department (Lincoln, NE) EXITERAL

Forsyth County Environmental Affairs (Winston-Salem, NC)

Canton City Health Department Air Pollution Control Division (Canton, OH)

City of Fort Worth Department of Environmental Management (Fort Worth, TX) EXITERAL

Northwest Air Pollution Authority (Mt. Vernon, WA)

Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (Seattle, WA)

Spokane County Air Pollution Control Authority (Spokane, WA)

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Transportation/Fuels

Off-Road Equipment

Acid Rain

Ozone Depletion

Global Warming

Visibility

Toxic Air Pollutants

Radiation



Recent News and Events

Monday, May 14, 2001

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Denial of Petition to Remove Methanol from Toxic Air Pollutant List: Fact Sheet (9K PDF)

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Reorganized SIP Information

Thursday, May 10, 2001

2000 Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) NOx Budget Program Compliance Report

Thursday, May 10, 2001

Averaging, Banking, and Trading (ABT) Program (14K PDF)

Monday, May 7, 2001

New Publication From The Radiation Protection Division (3.69MB PDF)

News and Events Archive





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About Us...

Air pollution, clean air, and air quality information is provided by the US EPA's Office of Air and Radiation (OAR). OAR develops national programs, technical policies, and regulations for controlling air pollution and radiation exposure. OAR is concerned with pollution prevention, indoor and outdoor air quality, industrial air pollution, pollution from vehicles and engines, radon, acid rain, stratospheric ozone depletion and radiation protection.

EPA Home

http://www.epa.gov/air/

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